

different physical and chemical environmental conditions radiate in different directions. As the species becomes adapted to different environmental conditions the physical variation is definitely manifested.

THE PELECYPODA OF THE COOS BAY REGION, OREGON

H. B. YOCOM AND ELTON R. EDGE

Department of Animal Biology, University of Oregon

Among the many works relating to the molluscs of the western coast of North America relatively few references are made to the molluscan fauna of Oregon. No comprehensive work on this group of animals has been published for this particular portion of the Pacific Coast. Since it has been suggested that this region is an intermediate zone between the better known faunal areas of Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay, it was thought that the accompanying list of bivalve molluscs might prove useful to persons interested in carrying on further taxonomic and ecological investigations.

The region selected for this preliminary report is an area around the entrance to Coos Bay—the mouth of Coos River. This selection was made firstly because of the fact that this region offered within a limited accessible area, a wide range of environmental conditions with a rich littoral fauna and flora; secondly because extensive jetty operations are affecting to some extent the physical features both within the bay and along adjacent beaches. These changes will in time probably bring about adjustments in the plant and animal life.

The following list is a record of the results of careful collecting for the summers of 1926 and 1927. While all of them cannot be found in any one location, most of the species can be found within one day since all the above mentioned habitats are within a radius of three miles from the mouth of the bay.

Family *Mytilidae**Mytilus californianus* Conrad *Botula falcata* Gould*Mytilus edulis* Linn. *Botula californiensis* Philippi*Modiolus modiolus* Linn.Family *Anomiidae**Pododesmus macroschisma* DeshayesFamily *Ostreidae**Ostrea lurida* Carp.Family *Pectinidae**Pecten hericius* Gould *Hinnites giganteus* GrayFamily *Leptonidae**Kellia laperousei* Deshayes *Pseudopythina rugifera* Carp.Family *Tellinidae**Tellina salmonea* Carp. *Macoma inquinata* Deshayes*Tellina bodegensis* Hinds *Macoma inquinata arneheimi**Macoma balthica* Linn. Dall*Macoma nasuta* Conrad *Macoma inflatula* DallFamily *Mactridae**Schizothaerus nuttallii* ConradFamily *Solenidae**Siliqua patula nuttallii* ConradFamily *Myacidae**Mya arenaria* Linn. *Cryptomya californica* ConradFamily *Saxicavidae**Saxicava artica* Linn. *Saxicava pholadis* Linn.Family *Veneridae**Saxidomus giganteus* *Paphia staminea orbella* Carp.Deshayes *Paphia staminea ruderata**Saxidomus giganteus brevis* DeshayesDall *Psephidea brunnea* Dall*Paphia staminea* Conrad *Marcia subdiaphana* Carp.Family *Petricolidae**Petricola caritoides* Conrad

Family *Pholadidae**Pholadidea penita* Conrad *Pholadidea rostrata* Val.*Pholadidea ovoidea* Gould *Zirfaea gabbi* TyronFamily *Teredinidae**Bankia setacea* TyronFamily *Cardiidae**Cardium corbis* MartynFamily *Lyonsiidae**Lyonsia saxicola* Baird *Mytilimeria nuttallii* Conrad

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THE GENUS MEGAUSTENIA

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

In 1857 Theobald described a genus of large *Helicarion*-like molluscs as *Cryptosoma*, no doubt in allusion to the fact that, while the creature is rather slug-like, the animal can be entirely withdrawn into the shell. The type was the *Vitrina praestans* of Gould, 1843. In NAUTILUS, 1912, p.